

## REMARKS

Claims 13-17 are pending in the application. Claims 13-17 stand rejected.

Claims 13-17 have been amended to clarify the claimed invention. Claims 13 recites: using the same received signal having been stored in the storage unit for performing the first and second correlation determinations. This is supported by the specification, for example, applicant's specification on page 18, line 21 recites "by using the signal stored in the memory 2 until a process terminates for all the timings and candidates." Also see page 19, lines 18-21.

Claim 15 also includes that the first and second spreading codes of which the code patterns are different each other.

Claim 16 is also clarified and supported for example by Figs. 9 and 10, and descriptions on page 32, line 25 through page 39, line 22 relating to these drawings.

No new matter is entered.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, paragraph 1.

It is respectfully submitted claim 16 is supported as pointed out above. In particular page 33, lines 1-4 outlines the embodiment. It is respectfully submitted the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 13-15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art (AAPA) in view of Sawahashi et al. (Sawahashi), previously cited against claims 2-4, 7-12.

It's contended in the Office Action that Sawahashi teaches a sliding correlator used in a CDMA system for initial synchronization, with a memory 43 which stores a received signal which is read out from the memory at a rate higher than the chip rate under control of a control unit and correlated with a pre-assigned spreading code.

However Sawahashi only describes using one spreading code and changing the phase of the spreading code during the correlation detecting.

Sawahashi describes a replica spreading code is generated. If synchronization is not established, the replica spreading code sequence is delayed by one chip interval (col. 6, lines 34-36). The same signal is re-read and applied to the delayed sequence. The operation is repeated until synchronization is established.

When initial synchronization is established, the sliding operation is stopped (col. 6, lines 37-44). Sawahashi describes only one correlation determination process.

In relation to claims 13, 14 and 17, neither AAPA nor Sawahashi describes at least the performing both the first and second correlation determination processes with respect to the same received signal.

As pointed out above Sawahashi only describes the delaying of the replica spreading code by one chip interval during the sliding correlation for the initialization process. The operation is stopped once initialization is established.

In contrast applicant claims using the same received signal having been stored in the storage unit for performing the first and second correlation determinations. Sawahashi describes only one correlation determination process.

Applicant's claim 15 includes features such as: employing, when performing the second correlation determination process, the same received signal once for determining correlation with a first spreading code and then for determining correlation with a second spreading code, in which the code pattern correspondent to the second spreading code is different from the code pattern correspondent to the first spreading code.

In contrast, Sawahashi, describes using a replica of a spreading code and shifting the phase of the spreading code replica in order to again perform the correlation process. Thus Sawahashi does not describe a plurality of spreading codes, but, the code patterns associated with Sawahashi are all the same spreading code but simply delayed (phase changed).

Therefore AAPA and Sawahashi are not related to employing the same received signal with a first spreading signal and then again when determining the correlation level of a received signal with a second spreading code.

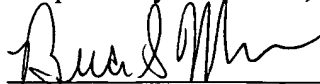
Because of applicant's unique combination of features it becomes possible, as explained above, to obtain levels of correlation for a plurality of spread codes of which the correspondent code patterns are different each other.

Consequently it is respectfully submitted that applicant's claimed invention is not obvious to one skilled in the art even considering the combination of AAPA and Sawahashi and the rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the remarks set forth above, this application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested. However, if for any reason the Examiner should consider this application not to be in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number listed below prior to issuing a further Action.

Any fee due with this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1290.

Respectfully submitted,



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